

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

GUN-FREE SCHOOLS

HON. KARAN ENGLISH

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1994

Ms. ENGLISH of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak out against a serious problem for our Nation's children: violence in school. Our students and teachers are routinely being threatened by gun violence. These attacks obviously put our children in harm's way and ruin their ability to concentrate on what they are supposed to be learning in the classroom.

Many of us have been reading our local newspaper's headlines reporting the increasing number of violent incidents in school. Students that used to be discipline problems are now turning into criminal problems since more and more fights are being settled by a loaded gun.

In Arizona, gun violence in schools has become much more frequent. A recent Phoenix Gazette article highlighted the wave of violence and use of guns in our schools. In the 1993-94 school year, the Phoenix School District had 24 guns confiscated in the high school. In Mesa, 21 students were expelled for carrying weapons to school. Already this school year, a student in Red Mountain High School held a loaded gun to his head and threatened another student in the school's hallway. A drive-by shooting at the Mesa High School and double suicide of two 14-year-old girls with a gun brought to Apache Junction High School has scared students, teachers, and parents. These horrifying incidents reflect the problem nationally.

A Centers for Disease Control report found that every day 1 in 20 high school students carries a gun to school.

Sixteen percent of high school seniors say they have been threatened with a weapon at school.

The American Medical Association reports the leading cause of death for both black and white teenage boys is gunshot wounds.

Every school day 40 children are either killed or injured by firearms.

Only 29 percent of parents believe that most children are safe from violence in schools according to a Joyce Foundation report.

There is a clear need for short-term and long-term solutions to violence in school. As a member of the Education and Labor Committee, I helped adopt legislation which will take a long-term approach in dealing with school violence. I have also been advocating for a strict, short-term response in dealing with guns in school. I voted for a gun-free school amendment in the debate on the reauthorization of the elementary and secondary education bill, H.R. 6. This amendment would require schools to adopt a policy where students would be expelled for a year if they brought a

gun onto school property. As a member of the House-Senate conference committee on the elementary and secondary education reauthorization [ESEA], I will be fighting to keep the gun-free school amendment in the conference report.

This amendment incorporates flexibility for local school districts by allowing school superintendents to make an exception on a case-by-case basis. The gun-free school amendment also would allow for placement of an expelled student in an alternate education setting and would give States with less restrictive policies a 1 year grace period.

Students, teachers, and parents whom I have been meeting with have asked me to support tough penalties such as the gun-free school amendment. Students do not want to question whether their fellow classmate may be sitting next to them with a loaded gun. Most certainly, parents do not want to have to wonder whether their children may be gunned down in the classroom. Teachers and school administrators have enough to deal with now that they do not want to fear for their safety and that of their students.

In Congress, we have responded through various legislative initiatives to reduce the problem of school violence. I have helped enact the Safe School Act which will provide Federal assistance for schools to develop model programs promoting school safety. We passed GOALS 2000 legislation that will provide Federal resources to try to achieve the goal that every school will be free of drugs and violence and offer an environment conducive to learning by the year 2000. As part of the crime bill, Congress passed the youth handgun ban outlawing the possession or sale of a handgun to a person under the age of 18. Finally, I am working to include the gun-free school amendment in the conference report on ESEA.

I recognize that there are no easy answers for curbing violence in school. We need to take steps that will help reduce the level of violence in school. I have been working with our local communities to find out what types of programs and policies the schools have initiated to deal with this problem. Many schools have developed policies for student conduct including those similar to the gun-free school amendment. They also have initiated conflict resolution, peer mediation and other prevention programs. But, many schools have too few resources. They are spending their education budget to pay for security guards to patrol the hallways and metal detectors to greet our children at their schools' entrances.

In order to reduce school violence, it will take a concerted effort involving students, parents, teachers, school administrators, law enforcement officials and the entire community to stem the tide of violence in school. Schools have been developing effective programs in combating school violence. Their efforts need to be supported at the Federal level so local

school districts will have the resources to continue working to curb school violence.

HONORING MILITARY SERVICE

HON. BOB LIVINGSTON

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1994

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, this past weekend, I gave a speech honoring the military service of veterans who have served, and in some cases suffered for, their country. I would like to include it for the RECORD.

GREETINGS FOR POW/MIA RECOGNITION DAY

Thank you very much Charlie Cunningham, and greetings from Louisiana's congressional delegation. To Captain Kistler, Commander Ahee, Commander Kemp, and Commander Lane: my highest regards.

And to all of you gathered here, I am humbled to honor those who suffered in foreign captivity so that others may be free. These are men who were thrown into an abyss and lived to tell about it. Their tales should never be forgotten by those who enjoy the blessing of liberty. Their lonely service, often in defiance of brutal torture, speaks in deeds so eloquent that they are, as Abraham Lincoln said, "far beyond our power to add or detract" by mere words alone.

As for those still listed as missing, I quote one of the great leaders of the 20th Century, Ronald Reagan, who said that "our liberty is secure because every life is precious to us; we, therefore, can write no final chapter to the story of those who answered their country's call and did not return. They gave without limit and we owe them, and their families, no less."

As a side note:

All veterans here have served valiantly in fighting against tyranny—whether the Nazis of WWII, the Communists in Korea or Vietnam or other cold war skirmishes—each time, against totalitarians.

And we won.

But today we find our troops detailed in 18 countries on missions involving some 80,000 troops—and that is before Haiti. Most of these missions are well-intended, good causes. But some involve something we have not know before: a sort of gunboat liberalism which I believe trends toward a foolish and unwise risk of American lives and resources.

This constitutes an advancement of ideals not yet understood, and hardly approved, by the American people. We should be very wary and cautious, lest we waste the reputation of good will we have generated throughout the world as a great superpower unafraid to put its strength behind a vision of justice, democracy, and decency. Let us not become bogged down in political misadventures for dubious causes or personalities.

But let us have the wisdom and strength to stand and fight if necessary when America, its citizens, or allies are truly threatened.

So to all of you gather here, I again say thank you for your service, and I conclude with the only expression which, in its simplicity and directness, best exemplifies the respect in which I hold those we honor today.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

(SALUTE)

TRIBUTE TO PEACE CORPS
VOLUNTEER MICHAEL GOODLY

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1994

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Marvin Goodly of Orangeburg, SC, a Peace Corps volunteer in Cameroon, West Africa.

Mr. Goodly, a graduate of South Carolina State University with a B.S. in professional biology, is part of a group of 125 volunteers working in agricultural, educational, environmental, health-related and urban development projects in Cameroon.

Mr. Goodly joined the Peace Corps in 1992 as an agricultural volunteer. He has helped to design and build fish ponds in Cameroon.

According to Carol Bellamy, director of the Peace Corps, in the past 33 years, more than 140,000 Americans have served as Peace Corps volunteers in over 100 countries.

Through their work and participation in the daily routines of the communities in which they serve, Peace Corps volunteers gain invaluable perspective on the difficult conditions facing the majority of the world's population.

Mr. Goodly is commended for giving his time, energy, and education for the betterment of others.

IN HONOR OF ST. PATRICK'S
CHURCH 125TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1994

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the St. Patrick's Church in Jersey City which is celebrating its 125th anniversary.

St. Patrick's Church is dedicated to serving the community. They have demonstrated this time and again through the years. The church is part of the fabric which makes up Jersey City. The church has a long tradition of serving the needy of all faiths, ethnicities, and races. Its efforts at community outreach are a model of giving and sacrifice.

In 1868, Bishop James Roosevelt Bayley, a nephew of Elizabeth Ann Seton, purchased land for a small church and named it St. Joseph's. In December 1869, the mission was raised to full parish status and was renamed St. Patrick's. St. Patrick's Church was first opened for mass in 1872. On August 19, 1877, the church as it exists today was completed. At the time it was only the third Catholic church in Jersey City. In the decades to come, the Catholic population grew, and eight additional parishes were established. The church has a long distinguished history of service to the community.

In 1901, the St. Patrick's Club was formed for the purpose of drawing the men of the parish into closer social contact with each other

and the church. They sponsored such events as picnics, trolley rides, and athletic meets. The club was a fine example of parish life and culture. In 1910, the St. Patrick's School was opened. Throughout the war enrollment in St. Patrick's School flourished. A total of 1,350 students were enrolled in 1933, making it the largest in the diocese.

In the 1930's the church focused on feeding the poor. Approximately \$10,000 was raised annually from collections and donations and was distributed to the poor of the city. In 1971, Patrick House, a drug treatment and family services center was launched. It was the first facility of its kind in Hudson County. Although Patrick House is no longer in operation, many of its services are still provided by the parish. In 1980, then Governor Brendan Byrne formally added the St. Patrick's Church and school complex to the New Jersey State Register of Historic Places.

St. Patrick's Church is dedicated to serving its parishioners and the community. Its commitment to promoting cultural diversity is commendable, to say the least. I am extremely proud to have such a fine, historic institution in my district. I congratulate them on their 125th anniversary, and wish them continued success.

INJUSTICE IN INDIA

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1994

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, the repressive government of India has struck another blow against democratic principles, charging former member of Parliament Simranjit Singh Mann under the tyrannical Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act [TADA]. According to Asia Watch, "TADA reverses the presumption of innocence, placing the burden on the accused to prove he is not guilty. This violates international standards and Indian law." There is a grave danger that the Punjab police will kill Mr. Mann. The regime has already taken away his passport in violation of all international standards.

As if this weren't bad enough, the regime seized the luggage of Punjab Human Rights Organization president Ajit Singh Bains, a former justice of the Punjab and Haryana High Court, while he was at the airport awaiting a flight to Great Britain last week. Justice Bains was prevented from leaving the country. Justice Bains, like Mr. Mann, is a proponent of a peaceful movement to achieve independence for Khalistan.

Many of us remember Justice Bains' eloquent testimony before the Congressional Human Rights Caucus 3 years ago. He detailed brutal abuses of the most basic liberties by the Indian regime in occupied Khalistan. What has made Justice Bains unfit to leave the country since then? Perhaps the Indian regime knows that freedom for Khalistan is near at hand.

The Congress is well aware that the oppressed Sikhs of Khalistan have been waging an ongoing peaceful struggle for freedom. On October 7, 1987, the Sikh leaders declared

Khalistan independent. When Mr. Mann spoke at a gurdwara—a Sikh temple—in support of a peaceful movement to achieve freedom for Khalistan, he exercised what we here would consider his legitimate right of free speech. But no such right exists for Sikhs in the so-called world's largest democracy. For advocating a peaceful movement for Sikh freedom, India charges Mr. Mann with terrorism. This tyrannical action further proves that Indian democracy is a fraud.

Mr. Mann's case is not unusual. Neither is that of Justice Bains. India has killed at least 115,000 Sikhs since 1984, 150,000 Christians in Nagaland since 1947, and 40,000 Kashmiri Muslims since 1988. It also faces freedom movements in Assam, Manipur, and Tamil Nadu. If India is the world's largest democracy, why do so many want to get out from under Indian rule?

A recent report from Human Rights Watch/Asia states that the Indian regime has set up at least 200 torture centers throughout Punjab, Khalistan. One police officer says that "torture is used routinely. During my 5 years with the Punjab police, I estimate that 4,000 to 5,000 were tortured at my police station alone." Another police officer says, "Without exception, any person who is detained at the police station is tortured." Sikhs who die of torture are routinely listed as having died in a fake encounter with the police. According to the report, these staged "encounters" account for most of the killings there.

On July 17, UPI reported that "several Swiss drug companies are preparing to wind up or limit operations in India." The Swiss ambassador is quoted as saying that "the investment climate is bad." And Dr. Jack Wheeler of the Freedom Research Foundation predicts in the June 27 issue of Strategic Investment that India "will be gone as we know [it] within 10 years." India is not one country, but a polyglot, a conglomeration of several countries put together under British colonial rule. It is destined to fall apart. Thanks to the work of organizations like the Council of Khalistan, the day of freedom for the nations oppressed by India is closer.

It is time for the administration to place sanctions on India. This Congress must pass H.R. 1519, which will cut off India's development aid until human rights are respected. We must also pass H. Con. Res. 134, which calls for a free and fair vote to determine the future of Khalistan. The charges against Mr. Simranjit Singh Mann and the action against Justice Ajit Singh Bains make these actions more important than ever.

COUNCIL OF KHALISTAN

For immediate release: September 19, 1994.
Washington, DC.

JUSTICE BAINS DENIED EXIT FROM INDIA

WASHINGTON, DC, September 19.—On orders from the Indian Home Ministry, Indian airport security officials denied retired High Court Judge Justice Ajit Singh Bains exit from India on Thursday, September 15. The outspoken Sikh champion for human rights and political freedom attempted to board a flight in Delhi bound for the United Kingdom. Bains was detained at the final security check and humiliated by security guards who discovered his name on an official Home Ministry list forbidding him to leave India. Justice Bains is Chairman of the Punjab Human Rights Organization.

Like other leaders speaking out for Sikh freedom and human rights, Bains faces continued harassment at the hands of Indian government police. Restrained by what he terms an "undeclared detention," Bains and visitors to his house have been under constant government surveillance. His telephone has been tapped and his movement restricted.

Recently, the Indian government denied a passport to Simranjit Singh Mann, Sikh political leader and vocal advocate for Sikh freedom, after he made a speech in support of Khalistan. Mr. Mann has faced unrelenting government harassment ranging from the denial of his freedom of movement to imprisonment and torture. Justice Bains, too, has been jailed on numerous occasions.

Despite the experience of leaders such as Bains and Mann, India denies any violation of human rights. While in the United States in May, Indian Prime Minister Narasimha Rao adamantly maintained India's innocence on human rights violations. Independent human rights organizations, however, have exposed a long list of Indian government atrocities and a history of the brutal denial of human freedom. According to *Dead Silence: The Legacy of Abuses in Punjab*, published by Human Rights Watch/Asia, "The deliberate use of torture and execution as counter-insurgency tactics was not merely tolerated but actively encouraged by senior government officials."

Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan, who spoke to Justice Bains by telephone, warns the Indian government not to harm Sikh leaders. "The eyes of the world are upon you," said Dr. Aulakh. "You no longer operate in the vacuum you once enjoyed. The longer you hold Justice Bains and S. S. Mann against their will, the more ridiculous your protestations of innocence look to the world. You have been exposed. Over 115,000 Sikhs have been killed in the struggle for a free Khalistan. No amount of oppression or lies will divert us from the road of independence. If India is the democracy it claims to be, then leaders like Bains and Mann should be allowed free access to the international community. Instead you brutally silence the voice of the Sikh nation, yet seek inclusion among the free nations of the world. India can no longer maintain its big lie. The time for Sikh freedom is now. Free Khalistan today!"

[From the Washington Times, Sept. 17, 1994]

INDIA SAID TO TORTURE RETURNEES

(By Heinz-Rudolf Othmerding)

NEW DELHI.—When Kuldeep Singh, 21, a Sikh from the northern Indian state of Punjab, stepped off an Aeroflot flight on May 28 in New Delhi, he was a healthy man.

Two days later, Mr. Singh was dead. Upon inspection, his body bore signs of torture.

Mr. Singh sold flowers in a township near Dusseldorf, Germany, and was not a particularly politically minded man. Seeking only the affluence of the West, he lived in Germany illegally until he was discovered, denied asylum and forced to return to India.

What in Germany was a routine legal procedure ended in his death in India. Officials blackmailed first Mr. Singh and then his family.

Despite denials by the Indian police, Western and Indian human rights activists are convinced that Indian deportees returning home after their applications for asylum are rejected abroad are often arrested, tortured and blackmailed.

And if the victim's relatives cannot scrape together the money demanded by corrupt officials, the deportee might even face death.

"If you come back after years in Germany, then the assumption is that you must have either accumulated a lot of money yourself or transferred it to your family in India," says Ravi Nair, a well-known Indian human rights activist.

Shamsher Singh, another deportee from Germany, probably has a Stuttgart-based aid organization and a German journalist in India to thank for his well-being.

The German organization gave him enough money to cover the bribe that officials were likely to demand, and the journalist managed to retrieve him from the airport.

When Shamsher Singh was finally allowed to leave the airport with the journalist on Aug. 19, he had already encountered both intelligence and immigration officials. Only the money he brought helped him escape torture, the Punjabi said later.

A Cologne-based lawyers group has been waiting since Sept. 1 for news from Joginder Singh, also deported from Germany.

Mr. Singh, who was active in the Sikh separatist movement, had been refused asylum in Germany for the first time in 1992 and deported to India. According to the lawyers, airport police let him go that time after extorting 50,000 rupees, then about \$1,500, from him.

Mr. Singh subsequently resumed his political activities in Punjab but fled to Germany again after being arrested and tortured. After his second deportation, he vanished without a trace.

Several European states like Denmark or Switzerland introduced checks to ensure the safe arrival in India of deportees from those countries.

Embassy staff or Indian contacts, mostly human rights activists, are asked to monitor the arrival in India of unsuccessful applicants for political asylum in the two countries.

But there is no such system for deportees returning from Germany. Sources at the German Embassy in New Delhi say they hear of deportations only sporadically.

Deportation procedures are not centralized in Germany, they say, so every city or district can deport people through any third country.

However, problems are mounting. At the end of 1993, there were 36,000 Indians living in Germany, of whom at least 10,000 were under orders to leave the country. Of 12,266 applications for asylum in 1993, only six were successful.

Mr. Nair, the Indian human rights activist, suspects that the Indian Embassy in Bonn alerts airport authorities and the Punjab police the minute it issues the documents to deportees.

They are awaited in Bombay or New Delhi, and arrest, torture and blackmail frequently follow.

SUBSIDIES TO PROVIDE RESOURCES TO THE WEST

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1994

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, as my colleagues know, one of the things which most angers people is government waste and inefficiency. We're constantly told that "government ought to be run more like a business."

One of the most inefficient parts of the Federal Government is the series of subsidies that we—the taxpayers—provide to resource industries in the West.

Last month, the majority staff of the Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight of the Committee on Natural Resources finished a report which looked at those subsidies. That report raised a number of questions, questions which were echoed in an editorial in the Washington Post on September 1, 1994. I am placing that editorial into the RECORD and urging my colleagues to read it. It is long past time to bring these subsidies into the modern era.

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 1, 1994]

TAKINGS AND 'TAKINGS'

There's been a lot of debate in this Congress about takings law: At what point does government regulation of the use of private property constitute a "taking" for which the government ought to pay? It's an interesting question. The majority staff of the House Committee on Natural Resources has issued a report that seeks to take advantage of the currency of the argument by extending the concept of takings to the subsidies that the natural resources industries in the West continue to receive from the taxpayers. This is artful, and a little finely wrought. But apart from the question of whether the two subjects really do belong on the same page, the kind of "takings" the report discusses are well worth being concerned about.

Most of the subsidies are in the form of below-market rates for the use of federal resources. They were introduced in an era when the West was empty and it was federal policy to develop it. Now the greater need is often to conserve the resources that the subsidies threaten. The report is a call to Congress to rationalize a set of policies that have often outlived their original purposes and become uncoordinated giveaways.

The committee document notes that in passing the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, itself a major step forward, Congress declared it to be federal policy that "the United States shall receive fair market value of the use of the public lands and their resources unless otherwise provided for by statute." The implication was the subsidies should become the exception, but in fact in most cases they have remained the rule.

The classic example may be the Mining Law of 1882, still mostly intact with regard to hard-rock mining though no longer to the extraction of oil and gas and other energy resources, which have been split off. The Senate passed a weak reform bill and the House a strong one last year. The legislation has been caught up in an inconclusive conference ever since. It isn't clear what kind of bill, if any, can emerge. If none does, large mining companies will continue to have access to enormously valuable mineral deposits under federal land for only token fees and without full responsibility for the damage they do to the environment.

It's an indefensible system that Congress would never enact today—no one would even propose it—yet Congress can't muster the votes to uproot it. The same is true in varying degrees with regard to grazing rights on federal land, the extra water that the government stores behind its dams and sells at cut rates to irrigators in the western desert and the timbering programs on federal lands.

There aren't good data on the value of these subsidies, the committee report says, and even less is known about their distribution. The subsidizing agencies need to do

more to compile this, but it isn't clear they regard such information as in their interest. The data would help make better sense of the policies—for example, by eliminating contradictions. The government now sells low-cost water to some western irrigators so that they can grow surplus crops on which the government, meaning the taxpayer, then pays further subsidies in the form of price and income supports. How much sense does that make?

There's talk of targeting other government spending so that benefits decline as income rises. Should the same thing happen with these? Why not?

SPINA BIFIDA

HON. BILL K. BREWSTER

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1994

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues crucial information about spina bifida, the No. 1 disabling birth defect in the United States, affecting 1 in every 1,000 newborns. Spina bifida is a birth defect resulting from the failure of the spinal column to properly close during the first month after conception.

Mr. Speaker, spina bifida is a serious disability manifested by varying degrees of paralysis, loss of sensation in the lower limbs, bowel and bladder complications, learning disabilities, latex allergies, and hydrocephalus, a condition involving accumulation of fluid in the brain. Due to medical research and surgical interventions, a majority of individuals born with spina bifida live a normal life span. However, the problems of spina bifida continue throughout the life cycle with impact in education, labor, justice, and health and human services. Extensive and expensive medical, psychological, and educational therapy is necessary to ensure an independent and fulfilling life.

Mr. Speaker, there is great news in the prevention of spina bifida. The U.S. Public Health Service, of which the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is an agency, published a recommendation that "all women of childbearing age should consume 0.4 mg of folic acid in order to reduce their risk of having a child born with spina bifida and other neural tube defects". However, the epidemic of folic acid-preventable spina bifida continues essentially unabated in spite of the Public Health Service recommendation, which if implemented, would prevent all of the folic acid preventable spina bifida cases in the country. There are approximately 60 million women in the United States, of which 6 million can become pregnant, and 4 million do become pregnant each year. Through education and appropriations, we can play an influential role in preventing this No. 1 disabling birth defect.

Mr. Speaker, October has been traditionally designated as National Spina Bifida Prevention Month. But this designation is only intended to remind us of the importance of year-round activities to educate the American people about spina bifida and the impressive work of private and public health officials in treating spina bifida. In alerting the public to the simple measures necessary to prevent this defect, we

will make important inroads in reducing the occurrence of spina bifida.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID B. HARSHBARGER

HON. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1994

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize David B. Harshbarger, who is retiring from his post as marine department director of the city of Newport Beach, CA.

Born in Portland, OR, and raised in southern California, David Harshbarger has devoted his life to preserving the lives of others. He has served the residents and visitors of Newport Beach for more than three decades. Dave began his distinguished career as a seasonal lifeguard in 1958, but moved quickly through the ranks within the department, eventually becoming the director in 1976—the top position responsible for overseeing the number of men and women who keep our southern California beaches safe and protected.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I ask my colleagues to join with me in honoring David B. Harshbarger. It is fitting that all of us join with the family, friends, and the community of Newport Beach, CA, in recognizing his lifelong service and dedication to public safety.

NATIONAL RADIO RESPONSE TO THE PRESIDENT

HON. BOB LIVINGSTON

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1994

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, this past weekend, Minority Leader BOB MICHEL gave me the honor of making the official Republican response to the President's weekly radio address. The subject was the impending invasion of Haiti. I thank the Leader, and I include that address for the RECORD:

Hello, this is Congressman BOB LIVINGSTON of Louisiana.

The President has made an impassioned argument for why the United States is invading the tiny island of Haiti. He has been eloquent in affirming America's desire for democracy and freedom.

Unfortunately, his case is not strong. The U.S. national interests are still not clear—if in fact they exist at all—and certainly not clear enough for us to put at risk the prestige of the U.S. military or, more importantly, the lives of our service men and women.

Now I'll take a back seat to no one in my advocacy of democracy. If I had the power to quickly make Haiti democratic, I would. But I can't, and neither can the President.

Ensuring a stable democracy in Haiti is especially troublesome. Mr. Jean-Bertrand Aristide, to whom President Clinton intends to hand the reigns of power, is neither a saint nor a particular friend of the United States. In fact, he is a radical Leftist who has spewed anti-American venom for years, and the CIA reports that he is unstable. Even worse, he has shown brutal dictatorial ten-

dencies of his own, contrary to the standards of the entire civilized world.

I am speaking of his statements promoting the use by his followers, against their opponents, of a terroristic torture called "necklacing," which involves putting a gasoline-filled tire around someone's neck and lighting it on fire. It is barbaric. Yet Aristide said in a speech to followers in Haiti before he was thrown out—and I quote—that it is "cute, it's pretty, it has a good smell." And in another speech, to student supporters, he said: "You will have to use it when you must."

Support for this fanatic is just not in America's national interest. And yet President Clinton is putting him back into power by force of arms with American troops. This could be one of the most foolish acts of foreign policy of the last century.

But even if Mr. Aristide were more to our liking, Haiti still would be a quagmire not worth hundreds of millions of dollars of our tax money, much less American lives. It's not important strategically; it has no history or tradition of democracy, and its culture has proven resistant in the past to lengthy American efforts at nation-building.

I recall my own experience in 1963 aboard a United States Navy aircraft carrier, steaming for 2 months off the coast of Haiti after riots broke out against the dictator Papa Doc Duvalier. Half a century before that, United States troops invaded Haiti, and it took them 19 years to get out.

On neither occasion did our military involvement do any sustained good for the poor people of Haiti.

The President ignores this history. Instead, he says that our action in Haiti is just like the action President Reagan took when we kicked out a band of revolutionary Communists from Grenada in 1983. Nothing could be further from the truth, and the failure of President Clinton to understand the difference raises deep questions about his foreign policy judgment.

In Grenada, there was a Communist coup d'etat which murdered the ruling tyrant and threatened the lives of dozens of American medical students. Meanwhile, the Soviets and Cubans were busy building a major military air strip on Grenada, and planning to make the island into a Soviet submarine base. It was part of their cold war "master plan" to export Communist revolution throughout the Caribbean Basin and Central America.

Stopping those plans and rescuing our students provided compelling reason to send in our troops, and the people of Grenada welcomed us with open arms as heroes. None of those reasons apply in Haiti, which threatens no other country and is part of no master plan.

Make no mistake; it should not be hard to quickly overpower Haiti's meager armed forces. The problems will come later, when we try to maintain order in an unstable country. And mark my words, it will take a long time. Attacks with machetes to the throats of our soldiers, knives or screwdrivers in the ribs, voodoo-like attacks, all have been promised by Haitian thugs who will blend into the towns and countryside between intermittent acts of terrorism.

I support our troops, and so should we all. But in the case of Haiti, the best support we can give them is not to put them in harm's way for no good reason. That's why I truly hope the Carter-Powell-Nunn mission will be successful. But if it's not, I ask President Clinton now, as I have asked for more than a full year: How will you explain to the

mother of even one young American in uniform that Jean-Bertrand Aristide's restored Haitian throne is worth her son or daughter being carried home in a body bag?
Thank you for listening.

CONGRATULATIONS TO "WHO'S WHO" INDUCTEE APRIL CHRISTINA LOWERY

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1994

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate April Christina Lowery of Florence, SC, who's biography has been accepted for publication in the 20th annual edition of Who's Who Among American High School Students.

According to Who's Who, only 5 percent of the students from the Nation's 22,000 high schools are honored in Who's Who each year, so Miss Lowery should be commended for her achievement.

Miss Lowery, the 14-year-old daughter of Ulysses and Charlene G. Lowery, and the sister of Leonard R. Lowery, is currently a sophomore at Wilson Senior High School in Florence, SC.

She is the recipient of President Clinton's Presidential Academic Fitness Award, a Wofford College Academic Award for Gifted and Talented Students, Duke University's Mathematically and Verbally Gifted 7th Graders Award, the George Grice 8th Grade Scholar Award, a 9th grade academic award and an athletic award for track at Wilson Senior High School. Miss Lowery is also a member of the Wilson Senior High School Marching Band.

Miss Lowery has been nominated to attend the Governor's School of Math and Science at Coker College in Hartsville, SC. She was also nominated to participate in Youth Leadership 94 at Columbia College in Columbia, SC.

Miss Lowery has traveled in Europe, visiting France, Italy, and Switzerland. She is a member of the Girl Scouts of America, Teen Institute, Top Teens of America, and the National Junior Honor Society. Miss Lowery also is a member of Trinity Baptist Church, where she serves on the intermediate usher board, sings with the intermediate choir, and is active in the Junior Missionary Society.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Miss Lowery on her many outstanding accomplishments and activities, and wish her the best as she continues her formal education.

IN HONOR OF THE MARY T. NORTON CONGRESSIONAL AWARD RECIPIENTS

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1994

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today before the House of Representatives to pay tribute to Patricia T. Carbine, Joan M. Quigley, and Josephine Wozniak, this year's recipients of the Mary T. Norton Congressional Award.

This prestigious award, sponsored by the United Way Partners in Caring, will be awarded at their 59th annual campaign kickoff luncheon on September 28, 1994.

The United Way of Hudson County which was founded in 1935, works to meet human service needs with the help of a staff of professional volunteers, including approximately 1,100 corporate, labor, government, and civic leaders.

The United Way initiated this award in 1990 in recognition of Congresswoman NORTON's commitment to human services. This award recognizes women who have made an outstanding effort in furthering the success of the United Way programs in our community and nationwide. The award, a golden bronze eagle, symbolizes the spirit of United Way which exemplifies the idea of "People helping People."

Patricia T. Carbine, a native of Villanova, PA, and current resident of New York City is the cofounder of Ms. magazine and has served as its publisher and editor in chief for 16 years. Ms. Carbine is a director of the New York Life Insurance Co. as well as a member of the advisory board of the Lubin Schools of Business, Pace University, the Girls Club of America, and a director of the United Ways of Tri-State. Ms. Carbine is the first woman to chair the Advertising Council and also serves as a director of Advertising Women of New York.

Joan M. Quigley holds a master's degree in public administration from Rutgers University and graduated summa cum laude with degrees in urban studies and sociology from St. Peter's College. She has been actively involved in the efforts of the Red Cross, the Boys and Girls Club and the United Way of Hudson County. Ms. Quigley is the host of several Jersey City Cable TV programs such as, "Report From Trenton" and "Jersey City's Ten Most Wanted." Recently, Ms. Quigley has been elected to the New Jersey General Assembly representing the 32d legislative district.

Josephine Wozniak has been described as a "community activist, leader, fundraiser, and volunteer extraordinaire." Ms. Wozniak served the American Red Cross from 1974-87 and received the Red Cross Volunteer Award in 1978. In 1989 Ms. Wozniak received the United Way Merit Award. Ms. Wozniak has demonstrated her concern for her fellow citizens through her activities. She is a den mother for the Bayonne Boy Scouts, she is a religious instructor, and works for the hotel industry.

These three individuals, the United Way and all of the volunteers of America should be commended for their relentless self-giving and dedication to serving the needs of their fellow Americans. I salute them today and wish them luck in their future endeavors.

HONORING CLARENCE CONES OF PORTER, TX, FOR A MILLION MILES OF SAFE DRIVING

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1994

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise briefly today to honor a constituent of mine, Mr. Clarence Cones of Porter, TX.

Mr. Cones is a long-haul trucker—one of those professions that has long been romanticized and idealized in song. In reality, Mr. Cones' profession is one of long hours, erratic schedules, and extended time away from home and loved ones—as he knows better than you or I. Because long-haul truckers spend so much of their time on the road, theirs can also be a dangerous profession.

Roadway Express, Inc., Mr. Cones' employer, contacted me recently to inform me that company officials had recently recognized Mr. Cones for reaching a significant milestone in his professional career: driving more than 1 million miles without being involved in a preventable accident.

Such an amazing accomplishment is a testament to Mr. Cones' professional approach to driving, and it is a milestone attained by only a very select few of the very best of the Nation's professional drivers. I hope you will join with me, Mr. Speaker, in congratulating Clarence Cones of Porter, TX on this accomplishment—and in wishing him a million more accident-free miles on America's highways.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE JAMIE WHITTEN OF MISSISSIPPI

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1994

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege to rise in tribute to a great American, whom I am proud to call friend, mentor, and colleague, the Honorable JAMIE WHITTEN.

There are many tales that have been told, and will be retold many times over, about the dedication and hard work that has permitted this able statesman to achieve the heights of public service that he has achieved in his more than 53 years in the House of Representatives.

Justly so, we who are JAMIE WHITTEN's colleagues speak in voices tinged with awe, and with pride, when we speak of the many benefits that have flowed from the unprecedented half-century of public service of our friend from Mississippi.

For over five decades, Chairman WHITTEN has served with distinction, presiding over appropriations where every dollar appropriated to be spent was over a good cause, whether to feed and educate hungry and disadvantaged children, or help communities grow and their citizens to have a better quality of life. His long service on matters fiscal and economic has been crucial to our Nation, and has brought a sense of stability and continuity to the legislative process.

Throughout his career—which began with President Franklin Roosevelt and lasted through 10 Presidents in all and 7 Speakers of the House—JAMIE WHITTEN has never backed away from a battle, and he hasn't lost many either. He has waged and won his own battles and entered many others not of his making, and he won them too. Because of his fighting spirit, he served his own constituency and ours, whether it was putting rural electrification programs in Mississippi or flood control projects in West Virginia.

Among many, there are two programs that are, and have for many years been, extremely important to West Virginia's economic welfare—and they are the Appalachian Regional Commission and the Economic Development Administration, known as ARC and EDA. Chairman WHITTEN has always been one of their most enthusiastic supporters, and for many years without his leadership as chairman of the Appropriations Committee, these two critically needed programs would have expired. They survived and continued to serve the needy because of JAMIE WHITTEN's personal, strong fight to preserve them. The ARC and EDA have survived since 1982 through the appropriations process alone—and they remain, viable resources in areas of economic distress throughout the Nation, helping boost the economies of high unemployment and low per capita income States like mine and like his own Mississippi. I say, again, thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman WHITTEN has always been an inspiration to me because of his wealth of knowledge, his mastery of the appropriations process, and his understanding of the workings of this House. He is a legend in his own time, and I join my colleagues in paying him very special tribute.

A SALUTE TO JACK REIHL, WISCONSIN STATE AFL-CIO PRESIDENT

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1994

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of my home State's most dedicated union leaders, Jack Reihl. Jack has announced he will retire this October as president of the Wisconsin State AFL-CIO, a post he has held with distinction since 1986.

Jack has been involved with labor since his days at the LaCrosse Rubber Mills, as a member of the United Rubber Workers Local 14. He is also proud of his membership in the Carpenters Local 1143. In addition, he served as a Construction Manager for the U.S. Department of Commerce under President Lyndon B. Johnson.

He also has experience as an elected official in Wisconsin, serving on the LaCrosse city council, and was later elected president of that body.

Most recently, Jack has been an invaluable asset to me and the other members of the Wisconsin congressional delegation. He has been a trusted ally and the source of labor's valuable insight into the many challenging issues facing our Nation. He has always been frank, honest, and candid with his opinions.

Over the years, despite the loss of manufacturing jobs and declining union membership throughout the country, Jack has successfully maintained the number of union brothers and sisters in Wisconsin, which is no small accomplishment.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, I rise to acknowledge and pay gratitude to Jack Reihl for his numerous contributions to my State's working men and women. I also rise to wish him a happy and fulfilling retirement.

After all these years, he certainly deserves this time to enjoy himself and spend time with his family. Hopefully, his days will be filled with hunting and fishing excursions, and I sincerely hope the big ones won't get away.

TRIBUTE TO RETIREES OF STERLING HEIGHTS FIRE DEPARTMENT

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1994

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, September 23, I will be privileged to be in attendance as the Sterling Heights Fire Fighters Union Local No. 1557 honors its 1994 retirees.

The nine firefighters to be honored at the annual dinner-dance of Local No. 1557 have over 235 years of firefighting experience between them. These individuals include captains, battalion chiefs, lieutenants, fire chiefs and an ALS coordinator.

Many of these gentlemen have received letters of commendation for acts of heroism and actions above and beyond the call of duty.

All of them have earned the appreciation and respect of their community. Repeatedly over the past three decades, each of them has unselfishly risked his life to protect the safety and property of Sterling Heights' residents. For this dedication, and uncommon valor, I join my neighbors in saluting them on the occasion of their retirement.

Mr. Speaker, I mention each individual firefighter's name and years of service today so that all Americans will know of their tremendous contribution and commitment to the people of Sterling Heights and surrounding communities.

Captain Warden Asher, hired as a fireman on September 26, 1969.

Captain Irving R. Droste, hired as a fireman on September 27, 1965.

Fire Chief Kenneth L. Durham, hired as a fireman of August 23, 1971.

Lieutenant James Hasse, hired as a fireman on August 23, 1971.

ALS Coordinator Frank Kaczmarek, hired as a fireman on August 23, 1971.

Captain William L. Konas, hired as a fireman on September 26, 1969.

Captain Reynold Dean Meisegeier, hired as a fireman on September 17, 1966.

Battalion Chief Stanley Poterek, hired as a fireman on June 1, 1964.

Lieutenant William Tepper, hired as a fireman on August 3, 1969.

Mr. Speaker, I pay tribute to these gentlemen and will be extremely honored to be in attendance as their families and peers salute them.

THE HAITIAN CRISIS

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1994

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to thank and commend former President

Jimmy Carter, Senator SAM NUNN, and retired General Colin Powell for their mission to Haiti and the tremendous success of their negotiations. I am extremely grateful to them for avoiding a full-fledged invasion which I emphatically opposed.

We never should have planned to invade Haiti. There are numerous trouble spots in the world and the United States simply cannot play the role of global cop. Not one valid reason exists to justify our interference in the affairs of this tiny Caribbean nation. They pose absolutely no threat to our Nation.

I fear that we may come to regret our role in forcefully returning President Aristide to power. Based on his history, I question both his stability and his commitment to human rights.

I would like to state, however, that with the current situation as it is, I support our American troops and the efforts they will undertake in creating a stable environment for President Aristide's return. But let me remind my colleagues that we now have 15,000 American lives in harms way with no deadline for their return to safer soil. In addition, their presence in Haiti will be an enormous expense for the American people, most of whom do not support this initiative.

I now call upon the President to let the American people know how long this endeavor will last. When will our soldiers return home? If the President will not set a deadline, then I call upon Congress to pass a resolution which will set one for him.

Furthermore, hearings should be conducted. One, Congress needs a better understanding on how we almost came to the point of an invasion. Two, these hearings should provide a full account on the details of the agreement that President Carter, Senator NUNN, and General Powell reached with Lt. Gen. Cedras, Brig. Gen. Biamby, and Lt. Col. Francois. The October 15 deadline appears too lenient when dealing with men President Clinton once accused as being murderers, rapists, and overall thugs. And three, I want to know the full cost of this operation. With so many issues demanding our attention at home, we can ill-afford to occupy another country for an indefinite amount of time when there is no justifiable reason to do so.

Mr. Speaker, again I would like to express my deep appreciation to President Carter, Senator NUNN, and General Powell for all their efforts in convincing Lt. Gen. Cedras and his cohorts to remove themselves from power and thus avoiding a U.S. invasion.

TRIBUTE TO LEONARD REID

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1994

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to Leonard Reid, a man who truly defines the meaning and spirit of community leadership. Leonard's busy professional life—he is an audiologist with a practice in Van Nuys—has not prevented him from becoming involved in a range of activities and causes, including the Haven Hills Shelter for Abused

Women and Children and the Van Nuys High School Key Club. Most recently, Leonard was honored for his tenure as president of the Van Nuys Kiwanis Club.

As his résumé attests, Leonard has special feelings for young people. He has participated in many projects that are designed to bring happiness to the lives of children and teenagers. These include the Delano Community Center Halloween party, the Angels for the Children Christmas gift drive, the Sylvan Park children's Christmas party, and the Tri-Valley Special Olympics. In addition, Leonard contributed food and clothing to the San Fernando Valley Child Guidance Clinic.

Leonard even manages to combine his social life with his community activism. An avid sailor, Leonard participated in the white elephant sale for funds for the Victory Outreach Program and was involved with recreational sailing and other projects to support the group Children of the Night. Leonard is always thinking about what else he can do to help.

The Van Nuys Kiwanis Club was the most recent beneficiary of his time and talent. During his tenure he improved the membership, commitment, and scope of the organization.

I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Leonard Reid, a man with a big heart and the energy to match.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM KNAPP AND SHEILA KNISS-KNAPP

HON. BOB CARR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1994

Mr. CARR of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate this opportunity to extend my congratulations to William Knapp and Sheila Kniss-Knapp, on the occasion of the Frank J. Hecox house receiving recognition in the National Register of Historic Places.

We are here to celebrate the splendor and originality that Frank Hecox utilized in choosing this architectural design. With its seven gables and straight slope mansard roof, the Hecox house is a highly unusual example of Second Empire architecture. This is the only known brick Second Empire structure extant in all of Howell Township and therefore is a rare example of architectural style for the region.

Today, the Hecox house is juxtaposed against a background of modern industry. The 74-acre farm that originally supported Frank J. Hecox has been sold. But, as our society evolves to encompass new ideals and technology, we have not forgotten the historical importance and beauty that the Hecox house has provided to this community.

We owe a debt of gratitude to William Knapp and Sheila Kniss-Knapp for their perseverance throughout the long and arduous process of restoring the Hecox house to its original condition. Your efforts in securing recognition on the National Register of Historical Places will ensure that future generations are able to enjoy the history and splendor of this house.

Please join me in recognizing the accomplishments of William Knapp and Sheila Kniss-Knapp and in wishing them the best of luck in the years to come.

TRIBUTE TO EDWARD F. DOONAN

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1994

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a distinguished young man from Rhode Island who has attained the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. He is Edward F. Doonan 3d, of Troop 15 in Warwick, RI, and he is honored this week for his noteworthy achievement.

Not every young American who joins the Boy Scouts earns the prestigious Eagle Scout Award. In fact, only 2.5 percent of all Boy Scouts do. To earn the award, a Boy Scout must fulfill requirements in the areas of leadership, service and outdoor skills. He must earn 21 Merit Badges, 11 of which are required from areas such as Citizenship in the Community, Citizenship in the Nation, Citizenship in the World, Safety, Environmental Science, and First Aid.

As he progresses through the Boy Scout ranks, a Scout must demonstrate participation in increasingly more responsible service projects. He must also demonstrate leadership skills by holding one or more specific youth leadership positions in his patrol and/or troop. This young man has distinguished himself in accordance with these criteria.

For his Eagle Scout project, Edward cleaned up the grounds of a historical cemetery off West Shore Road in Warwick, RI.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Eagle Scout Edward F. Doonan 3d. In turn, we must duly recognize the Boy Scouts of America for establishing the Eagle Scout Award and the strenuous criteria its aspirants must meet. This program has through its 84 years honed and enhanced the leadership skills and commitment to public service of many outstanding Americans, two dozen of whom now serve in the House.

It is my sincere belief that Edward F. Doonan 3d will continue his public service and in so doing will further distinguish himself and consequently better his community. I join friends, colleagues, and family who this week salute him.

TRIBUTE TO SPRINGFIELD COLLEGE LACROSSE

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1994

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to pay tribute to Coach Keith Bugbee and the young men of the Springfield College Chiefs men's lacrosse team, for their outstanding victory, over the New York Institute of Technology, to win the 1994 NCAA Division Two Men's Lacrosse Title. Their thrilling 15-12 triumph over NYIT this past May avenged an earlier season loss to Tech and capped off an impressive 12-2 campaign. This championship was a special event for not only Springfield College but for the entire Springfield area. It was the first ever

National Championship for the Chief's lacrosse team and the first for Springfield College since 1977.

This extraordinary accomplishment was the culmination of a year of hard work and dedication by Coach Bugbee and his athletes. The team was lead by senior cocaptain, Bob Felt, who was named Division II Player of the Year, by the U.S. Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association [USILA]. Bob was also named the USILA "Midfielder of the Year" and to the Division II All-America first team. Joining him on the First All-America team were defensemen Keith Flanigan and Brad Jorgensen. Keith was also selected as the Division II "Defenseman of the Year". Second team All-America honors went to goalie Sean Quirk, who anchored an outstanding defense that held opponents to under eight goals per game. Finally three Chiefs, attackman Mark Anastas, and midfielders Nick Savastano, and Mark Theriault received honorable mention All-American recognition. Theriault was also named "Outstanding Player" of the championship game.

Coach Bugbee was named USILA Division II "Coach of the Year". This accolade, along with the championship, was added to a long list of accomplishments he has made during his tenure at Springfield College. His career record, at Springfield, is 112 wins and 51 losses, (68.7 winning percentage), in 12 years. Seventeen of his players have earned All-America honors and under his direction, Springfield College has developed into one of the premier lacrosse programs in the Nation.

Along with the people of the 2d District, I wish to congratulate Coach Bugbee and his team on this spectacular victory. We salute you as National Champions, a title that you proudly wear. I am honored to be associated with your team and school and I wish you the very best as you embark upon the 1995 season and the defense of your crown. Good luck.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE POLISH AMERICAN CONGRESS—INDIANA DIVISION

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1994

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor to congratulate the Polish American Congress—Indiana Division on September 25, 1994. This day marks the festive occasion of its 50th anniversary banquet at the Salvatorian Father's Hall in Merrillville, IN, and con-celebrated mass conducted at Our Lady of Czestochowa Shrine.

Founded in 1944, the Indiana Division of the Polish American Congress was organized after the national convention in Buffalo, NY. Over 50 Hoosiers attended and participated in the creation of the Polish American Congress. In this historical moment of reflection, I am proud to honor the contribution and leadership of the Indiana Division's first president, Mr. Walter Tolpa, who held the position from 1944 to 1949. Currently, Mr. Steve Tokarski, who has been in this position since 1979, is the longest reigning president of the Indiana Division. Moreover, Mr. Tokarski also served for 8

years as a national vice-president of the Polish American Congress. Never before had a Hoosier served in this capacity.

The Polish American Congress has two major goals: to fight for a free and democratic Poland; and to promote and support Polish Americans, politically, culturally, educationally, and professionally. The Polish American Congress—Indiana Division strives to retain the rich history of Polish heritage in an effort to educate the community about its distinguished triumphs. During the con-celebrated mass, the Polish American Congress—Indiana Division, will commemorate the veterans of Polish descent from the Polish and American services who fought in the 50th anniversaries of Monte Casino, Normandy, and the Warsaw uprising. By recognizing these historical events, the Polish community's pride is reinforced while, at the same time, the rich cultures of the United States and Poland are united.

I would also like to highlight several monumental milestones the Indiana Division of the Polish American Congress has accomplished in the past 50 years. This particular division assisted tens of thousands of Polish immigrants to settle in Indiana after World War II and initiated Federal legislation which granted Polish Allied Army veterans medical and hospital assistance in 1971. In 1978, the segment of Interstate 65 within Lake County, IN, was designated by the Indiana General Assembly as the "General Casimir Pulaski Memorial Highway." Furthermore, the Indiana Division established its Solidarnosc Festivals to promote Polonia as well as to assist the children of Poland.

I am proud to commend every member of the Polish American Congress—Indiana Division for their loyalty and radiant display of passion for their ethnicity, as well as their many achievements. After over a half century of struggle and suffering, these northwest Indiana residents can join the people of Poland in participating in a rebirth of a free and democratic Polish Republic. May this 50th anniversary celebration prove to be most joyous.

TRIBUTE TO MAJ. GEN. ROBERT MOORHEAD

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1994

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, I insert in the RECORD the following articles from the Harrison Post, August 25, 1994 edition. The Harrison Post is the Fort Benjamin Harrison newspaper.

One could say that the articles are self-explanatory. But in another sense, explaining Maj. Gen. Robert Moorhead is nearly impossible. Who can explain a person so public spirited, so devoted to duty, so self-sacrificial, and so kind as this great and good man? He is truly one of God's noblemen.

And like other people of enormous talent and accomplishment, Bob Moorhead is modest and soft spoken. It is said that big things come in small packages. Bob Moorhead is no small package. His physique would have to be large in order to contain that big heart. So it

is better to say that this blazing and kindly talent comes in a quiet and respectful package.

When I think of General Moorhead, I think of none less than George Washington and George Marshall, both soldier-statesmen. There is a saying in our Hoosier State, "Ain't God good to Indiana." God was good to Indiana and the United States of America when we were given this wonderful man and his wise and good wife, Maggie.

[From the Harrison Post, Aug. 25, 1994]

POST HONORS MAJ. GEN. ROBERT MOORHEAD

In a special ceremony on the Lawton Loop parade field at 9 a.m. Friday, the Fort Benjamin Harrison community will honor retired National Guard Maj. Gen. Robert Moorhead, a citizen soldier, community leader and soldiers' advocate. Throughout his 55-year association with Fort Harrison, Moorhead has been a staunch supporter of the community and its soldiers. He is also a respected businessman, veterans advocate, and community leader in Indianapolis.

For more on this extraordinary individual, his accomplishments and his philosophy see related stories pages 7 through 10.

[From the Harrison Post, Aug. 25, 1994]

FRIDAY'S HONOREE SHARES THOUGHTS

Bob Moorhead speaks:

Last week, the retired National Guard major general, successful businessman, and long-time supporter of Fort Benjamin Harrison, Robert Moorhead took a few moments to talk to The Harrison Post about his life and philosophy.

HP: You have a long association with Fort Benjamin Harrison. How far back does that go?

Moorhead: They used to have a program called the Citizens Military Training Camp (at Fort Harrison). It was 30 days of training. All they paid was your room and board and your transportation to and from the post. In 1939 I graduated high school and applied for CMTC.

If you attended CMTC for four years and took some correspondence courses, at the end of four years you'd be eligible for a lieutenant's commission. Soldiers from the 11th Infantry served as cadre. The (officers) came from a reserve officer regiment (Army Reserve organizations that were organized as regiments, but had no enlisted personnel assigned). The training included close order drill, field sanitation, basic map reading and basic rifle marksmanship.

HP: What was Fort Harrison like back then?

Moorhead: It wasn't that crowded a post back then. You didn't have nearly the number of people you do now.

A lot of the houses on Lawton Loop had first lieutenants and captains living in them. There were only one or two colonels on the installation at that time and no generals.

The current post headquarters was a hospital and the Harrison House was nurses quarters.

The most interesting thing is that where Building 1 is now was an airfield. There was a big old metal hanger there that looked like an oversized Quonset hut . . . and they had a lot of biplanes flying out of there.

HP: With your long association with the fort, how did you respond to the announcement that the fort was going to be closed?

Moorhead: I was very disappointed. I was chairing a committee (for the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce) that was trying to keep it open * * * As long as it was the home of the Army dollar, there was no question

about the fort staying open. But when the finance center became a DoD (Department of Defense) activity, we knew we were swimming upstream (as far as saving the fort was concerned).

HP: How will you feel when Fort Benjamin Harris is closed?

Moorhead: I'll have a great sense of loss. I've been there many times on training exercises * * * range firing * * * the Indiana National Guard even had its military academy there for a number of years.

HP: As you think back on your service to Indianapolis and Fort Benjamin Harrison, what do you think your proudest accomplishments are?

Moorhead: I'm very pleased at having been able to serve in the military up through the position of commanding general of the 38th Infantry Division for a five year period. I also had a successful business career concurrently with my Guard career for 40 years. I guess the third thing is that I had an opportunity to work in community service and, in effect, return things to the community.

But my proudest accomplishment in the military was when I was elected to be the CEO (chief executive officer) for the national headquarters of AUSA (the Association of the United States Army). It gave me the opportunity to represent all the components of the Army. That really got me to see the Army as a total force worldwide. For a guy from the country, it was kind of interesting to get a job like that.

HP: What does Moorhead Day at the fort mean to you?

Moorhead: First of all, it was a very well kept secret until recently. (When Maj. Gen. Brooks told me about it) I was surprised and overawed * * * that somebody would want to do something like that (for me). I don't feel I've done anything anybody else wouldn't have done had they had the opportunity. I'm really pleased and proud, but any number of other people should have had the same recognition. I feel like I'm representing that whole category of people.

HP: What do you think you'll be thinking when you review the troops one last time at the fort?

Moorhead: I'll probably think, "Gosh, 55 years ago I stood out there where they are." Secondly I'll think how good the soldiers in today's Army look, how professional they are, what a great institution the Army is, and what a great institution Fort Harrison is.

HP: What would you like to say to those troops as they're standing out there?

Moorhead: First I'd like to thank them for their service on behalf of their country. Secondly, I'd like to thank them for allowing me to be a part of the ceremony. I'd also like to congratulate them on their professionalism and dedication.

HP: Many have noted the special affinity you have, not just for the senior officers you routinely associate with, but for the average soldier. Where do you think you developed that?

Moorhead: When I commanded all those units in the Guard for all those years, I learned that you had to recognize the contribution of the individual. You have to take care of the troops first. That's my philosophy. The general's there, but he's only there because he has good troops.

HP: Is there anything you'd like to tell the Fort Benjamin Harrison Community as a whole?

Moorhead: I'd like to thank you for being a pillar of support to our total community. The institution has been a good corporate

citizen and the individual members of the community have been great private citizens.

[From the Harrison Post, Aug. 25, 1994]
SCRAPBOOK OF A CITIZEN SOLDIER, COMMUNITY LEADER

(By Maj. C.S. Barnhouse, Public Affairs Officer)

Maj. Gen. Robert Moorhead began his extraordinary life in Orleans, Ind. September 4, 1921.

"I was raised by my grandparents out in the country (on a farm) about three miles west of Orleans," Moorhead said, explaining that his parents, who both worked in Indianapolis, felt small town Orleans was a better place to grow up.

"Orleans was a nice little farmer's community," Moorhead remembered, "the big business there was the feedmill, the grain elevator, and the creamery."

In his youth, Moorhead learned to hunt and fish in the hills around Orleans and was a substitute on his high school basketball team.

At the age of 18, Moorhead left Orleans, influenced somewhat by his father, who had served in the Indiana National Guard starting with the Spanish-American war, to participate in the Citizens Military Training Camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison.

"At the end of four years, if you attended annual 30-day summer training sessions and took a correspondence-type course, you were eligible for a commission," Moorhead explained.

Before Moorhead could complete the full program, however, World War II intervened. In 1942, upon his graduation from Indiana University with an associate's degree, he was placed in the enlisted reserve. In January, 1943, he was sent to Fort Benning, Ga. to attend Infantry Officers Candidate School.

"I didn't know any better," he said with a laugh of his decision to join the infantry. "But I'm glad I did."

Commissioned a second lieutenant later that year, Moorhead trained with the newly-formed 69th Infantry Division, but in June, 1944, he was sent to Europe as a replacement officer. In October he was assigned to the 115th Infantry, which had been decimated at Omaha Beach on D-Day and in subsequent fighting in France.

"I was among the third set of officers," Moorhead remembered.

He served with them throughout the remainder of the war and during the occupation of Germany. When his unit returned to the United States at the close of 1945, however, Moorhead stayed behind to be the administrative officer of a military government detachment.

Promoted to captain in May, 1946, he returned to the United States the following October and was released from active duty New Year's Eve.

Moorhead wasn't finished with the military, though. He joined the Indiana Army National Guard in 1948, serving in a variety of positions in the 151st Infantry Regiment and 38th Infantry Division, eventually rising to the rank of major general and commanding the division from 1971 to 1976.

After giving up command of the division, Moorhead returned to Fort Harrison where he maintained an office while serving as deputy commander, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command.

Maj. Gen. Moorhead, wife Maggie at his side, retired from the National Guard in June, 1978 during ceremonies on Lawton Loop.

While proud of his many accomplishments in the military, Moorhead said the high

point in his career was being elected president of the Association of the United States Army.

"It gave me the opportunity to represent all the components of the Army," he said. "That really got me to see the Army as a total force worldwide."

The citizen side of this citizen soldier is no less impressive than his military service.

Moorhead is known throughout the region for his volunteer work. He is a respected leader in Kiwanis, Boy Scouts, the American Cancer Society, and the Salvation Army, to name only a few.

To the soldiers of Fort Harrison, however, he is best known for his support for servicemen and women and veterans.

As past president, 500 Festival Associates, and chairman of the Indianapolis Armed Force Day Committee he has been instrumental in bringing to public light the capabilities and commitment of our armed forces.

As past chairman of the board, Indianapolis Veterans Day council, he has ensured that Hoosier veterans have gotten the recognition they deserve.

Friday, in a special ceremony on Lawton Loop, Fort Benjamin Harrison will pause to honor this very special soldier, citizen and friend.

[From the Harrison Post, Aug. 25, 1994]
MAJ. GEN. ROBERT MOORHEAD: FRIEND OF THE POST, SUPPORTER OF SOLDIERS

(By Maj. Gen. Ronald E. Brooks, Post Commander)

Tomorrow all of Fort Harrison will gather on the Lawton Loop parade field to honor a great American and a super supporter of the fort: Maj. (ret.) Bob Moorhead.

A lot of the younger soldiers here are probably wondering who this Maj. Gen. Moorhead is and why he rates a parade.

Well, it's because, whether they know it or not, Maj. Gen. Bob Moorhead is about the best friend those young soldiers and this fort have ever had. Sometimes the soldiers think good things just happen, but usually there's a caring leader with influence in the community that accomplishes those things that the military leaders can't: things like free and reduced tickets to athletic and other events. Around here that caring leader is Bob Moorhead.

Bob's always on the side of the soldier, always on the side of the veteran, always on the side of the retiree, and particularly, always on the side of Fort Benjamin Harrison and Indianapolis.

Through his work with Kiwanis, the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, the 500 Festival Committee, the Salvation Army, Boy Scouts and any number of other public service organizations, I think he's touched the life of just about everyone in this area in some way. But he has a special affinity for soldiers and veterans and Fort Harrison.

I've seen Bob go to bat for our soldiers any number of times. Maj. Gen. Moorhead thinks of every soldier like they're his own kids. And he'll do about anything for them.

We once had a young man working at the post headquarters who was a pretty good soldier, but had so many personal problems he had to get out of the Army. When he came back and told me he was going to work for General Moorhead, I told him, out of loyalty, I'd have to tell Maj. Gen. Moorhead about his problems. When I did, Bob said, "I know all about it, but I want to give the young man a chance to start over."

That soldier went on to be an outstanding employee for Maj. Gen. Moorhead.

Probably the most hurt I've seen Bob is when the Department of Defense announced the planned closure of Fort Benjamin Harrison. There had been rumors afloat for quite some time that Fort Harrison would be on the base closure list, but Maj. Gen. Moorhead kept hoping some way would be found to save it.

When his hopes were dashed by the announcement that Fort Harrison would indeed be closed, Bob could have just abandoned us, but he didn't. That's not his style. Bob's personality is such that he never dwells on the negative.

Instead of going off someplace to sulk, like a lot of folks did, Maj. Gen. Moorhead immediately threw all his energies into ensuring that the soldiers then returning to Indiana from Desert Storm got a proper welcome.

As a result, the Indianapolis 500 Festival of 1991 turned into a huge outpouring of patriotism and praise for the armed forces and the individual servicemember that I don't think this town has seen since the end of World War II.

I know Bob will miss Fort Harrison when it's gone. It's been like a family member to him. I don't think he'll quite know what to do without all of us to watch over. But we may thank God that we've never had to figure out what to do without him.

Tomorrow, when Fort Harrison's finest parade in front of him, I know Bob will be thinking that he doesn't deserve all this. But this time he's wrong. This is the very least we can do for someone who has poured his life into our community.

I could say I wish we could do more, but knowing Bob as I do, I don't think there is anything he would rather have than a few moments among fellow soldiers on the fort that he loves.

[From the Harrison Post, Aug. 25, 1994]

POST VOICES: WHAT IS MOST MEMORABLE ABOUT BOB MOORHEAD?

His behind-the-scenes efforts to save Building 1 and the DFAS workforce are the most memorable to me. No single person was more of a force in fighting for a DoD presence in Indianapolis. He's the best supporter the military community has ever known.

GREGORY P. BITZ,
DFAS director.

I have never met anyone who comes closer to the true meaning of "leader" than Maj. Gen. "Bob" Moorhead. I have known him for 14 years and witnessed countless situations where he makes people better than they think they are.

Look up leader in the dictionary; his picture ought to be there.

J. STEWART GOODWIN,
Post Safety Director.

Bob Moorhead is a special person. He's my friend and mentor. He takes care of people—both military and civilian. The world would be a better place if everyone followed his lead.

KARYN KENNEDY,
Protocol Officer.

When I was selected for command of Troop Brigade, before Maj. Gen. Brooks was mentioned, I was told how closely I'd be working with Maj. Gen. Moorhead, and it was true. Without his advice and assistance, I would not have enjoyed the success I've had in this assignment.

COL. HAYWARD ROBERTS,
Troop Brigade Commander.

TRIBUTE TO THOMAS WOLSKI

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1994

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Thomas Wolski, a recent recipient of the Department of Human Services Distinguished Service Award. I wish to join the Chicago Department of Human Services in recognizing the outstanding service of Thomas Wolski.

Thomas Wolski has provided dedicated service to the Department of Human Services and to the citizens of Chicago for the past 17 years. Although he is confined to a wheelchair, Thomas diligently performs the duties of his job, which include making certain that all the local Department of Human Services centers and outposts are equipped with a substantial supply of emergency food boxes and baby food. In addition, Thomas is responsible for handling hundreds of bus transportation requests for the Department.

On August 12, 1994, the Commissioner of the Department of Human Services, Mr. Daniel Alvarez, personally presented Thomas with a plaque that honored his "tireless commitment, service, and dedication to the citizens of Chicago" and to the Department of Human Services. Thomas was chosen among hundreds of employees to be a recipient of the Distinguished Service Award because the service he renders often goes above and beyond the call of duty and sets a fine example of professionalism for the Department of Human Resources.

I ask my colleagues to join me as I congratulate Mr. Thomas Wolski. I am pleased to recognize this extraordinary young man for his contributions to our community and I encourage him to continue his hard work for many more years to come.

TRIBUTE TO DELORES BARKER

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1994

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to Delores Barker, a person dedicated to improving the quality of life in Sylmar, where she has lived for many years. Her wide range of activities include her service as president of the Sylmar Kiwanis Club, which recently honored her for her outstanding leadership.

During her tenure, Delores was instrumental in bringing interesting programs to the Kiwanis Club, and she was at the forefront of efforts to reinstate the annual employee and employer recognition dinner and the youth achievement dinner. As president and as a member of the various committees of the Kiwanis Club, she worked very hard to bring together all segments of the community.

In addition to the Kiwanis Club, Delores also was quite active with the chamber. She served as president of the Sylmar Chamber of Commerce women's division for 2 years. Among

her many projects in this capacity were her work to restore the Pioneer Cemetery and her active involvement in the fingerprinting program sponsored by the local PTSA.

Sylmar is indeed fortunate to have a resident as dedicated as Delores Barker, who obviously cares deeply about her community and its people. Her selflessness and energy are an inspiration to us all.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Delores Barker, an asset to her community and a valued member of the Kiwanis Club. Her contributions to Sylmar are second to none.

HONORING MARTIN PASSANTE

HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1994

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, it is a distinct honor to join with my friends at the Community Resource Center in Sullivan County, NY, in recognizing Martin Passante for the considerable contributions he has made to the life of our community. Marty's dedication and commitment to employing individuals with mental retardation and developmental disabilities has served as an inspiration to many other employers in Sullivan County. His example has led the way in spearheading a movement to most effectively mainstream a challenged population into the community at large.

Not only has Marty extended a helping hand to individuals with mental and physical challenges, he has used his business to support a wide range of organizations and causes that play a vital role in Sullivan County. His civic commitment is almost unparalleled—the hospital, fire department, ambulance corps, scouting, and the little league have all been recipients of his largesse.

It is with great enthusiasm that I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Martin Passante on the award he is receiving from the Community Resource Center of Sullivan County.

RECOGNIZING JOHNNIE A. LACY FOR HER 14 YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE COMMUNITY RESOURCES FOR INDEPENDENT LIVING IN HAYWARD, CA

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1994

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to congratulate Johnnie A. Lacy for her successful tenure with Community Resources for Independent Living in Hayward, CA. After 14 years, she will be retiring as executive director.

Ms. Lacy's career also expands well beyond her years of service at CRIL. She started working in the 1970's with the University of California, Center for Independent Living in Berkeley, Antioch West in San Francisco, the City of Oakland and the Model Cities Program.

After Ms. Judy Heuman persuaded her to help with a disability rights training project, she fully involved herself in the disabled rights movement.

Shortly after her arrival at CRIL, Ms. Lacy raised \$350,000 to build a new multiservice center in Hayward, CA. This facility was the first independent center in California designed and built specifically for the needs of the disabled community. Since the first day it opened its door, Ms. Lacy has always insisted that CRIL is an independent living center which assists its clients with maintaining their independence. As she so eloquently puts it, "a place where clients can increase their options, make more choices on their own and develop new ways to enjoy and participate in their community."

Ms. Lacy has been recognized with many awards for her contributions to the disabled rights movement. These include: "The Women of the Year Award" from the California State Senate, an Appreciation Award from the Office of the Attorney General of California, and the Women's Foundation Certificate of Appreciation. Because of her expertise, she has also spoken before many prominent groups, such as the National Democratic Black Caucus, the Women's Educational Assistance Program at Grambling University, Status of Women's Conference on Women and Disability in Hartford CT, and provided testimony before the California State Senate and Assembly.

Mr. Speaker, I come before you today to recognize Johnnie A. Lacy for her 14-year commitment to the CRIL community. I hope you and my colleagues will join me in congratulating this community leader for all her accomplishments and tenacious spirit and wish her well in all her future endeavors.

SUPPORT FOR OUR MILITARY PERSONNEL

HON. RON LEWIS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1994

Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to add my words of encouragement and support for the American men and women who are putting their lives on the line in Haiti. While we in this Chamber will not always agree on this country's foreign policy, we are united in our respect for the men and women of the military who put their lives on the line for their country. Indeed, they have demonstrated professional excellence and dedicated patriotism.

In Kentucky alone, I know that soldiers from Fort Knox and Fort Campbell are providing support for the multinational forces. I join my colleagues in expressing my support and appreciation for their bravery.

That is not to say, however, that I agree with the Clinton policy that has put our service men and women in this dangerous posture. I do not agree and for that reason voted against House Concurrent Resolution 290 which, in my judgment, affirms a policy that is ill-advised.

The President should have and still can consult with the Congress on this issue. I fear

this American venture into Haiti will be a prolonged occupation.

We are all indebted to our brave soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines. But supporting our military forces and the Clinton policy on Haiti are two completely different issues. I am proud of our American service men and women. I am opposed to the misguided policies that have put them in harm's way.

VERMONT WINNER OF VFW VOICE OF DEMOCRACY SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1994

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit the following for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The enclosed was written by Berianne Bramman of Barre, VT. She is the Vermont winner of the VFW Voice of Democracy Scholarship Program.

MY COMMITMENT TO AMERICA

(By Berianne Bramman, Post 790, Barre, VT)

Imagine, if you will a small child who has gone out to eat pizza with his parents. At the particular restaurant they've gone to, there is an arcade game by the door which the small child sees as soon as they arrive. The boy finishes his meal before his parents, and asks his father for a quarter to go play the game. The father, not paying close attention gives the boy some money and sends him on his way. A few minutes later, the boy exuberantly bounds back asking his father for another quarter, and upon receiving, disappears again. As the parents finish the meal, the father goes to find the boy. As the father reaches him, the boy cries "Come watch this." The boy is just barely tall enough to reach the buttons and he's striking them feverishly while the machine lets out all these sounds. Boom. Boom. Bam. Kaboom. The father watching him play, says to his son "Wow! Did you see that?" . . . "See what?" the boy replied. He couldn't see the screen. He had only been listening to the sounds. He only played half the game, and had not seen the big picture.

How many times have you said the Pledge of Allegiance, as a child? How many of us actually know all the words to the "Star Spangled Banner"? What do you think while you are watching fireworks on the Fourth of July?

When answering that question, I, like many others, admit that as a child, I didn't understand the feeling behind the American flag. Granted, I know that pilgrims came across the Atlantic to start a new life and that the 50 stars represent the 50 states and the 13 stripes represent the 13 colonies. But it wasn't until now, that I can grasp the emotion behind all of those facts. I was only playing half the game. I had not seen the big picture.

T.S. Elliot once said "At the end of all our exploring is the return to where we started, and knowing that place for the first time."

I now feel I'm beginning to see.

For hundreds of years now, people have been coming to America across land and sea, often leaving behind all their belongings, their home, their friends and sometimes family members. They come with only the clothes they are wearing and an intense

hopefulness. Why? They have come in hopes to gain the privileges that I have taken for granted all of my life. Things that I consider natural rights such as freedom of religion, the freedom to decide what I want to do with my life, the freedom of opinion and most important, the freedom to voice that opinion. They have come for the hope that America offers a hope for a better life.

Countless men and women have given their lives for these freedoms that I have never understood. They have died, shed blood in agony, so that we, and all following generations, can keep that hope with us.

If we ignore all of these freedoms, if we take them all for granted, it would be like slapping every one of those men and women in the face. It would be like telling them that every drop of blood, every loved one lost, every life freely given to ensure our freedom was given in vain.

So my commitment—OUR commitment to America, is to live life to its fullest potential and to get everything we can out of the freedoms we've been granted. "Insist on joy, in spite of everything" as Tom Robbins once said. We need to grasp those freedoms and use them. We must speak freely, practice our religions, and most importantly, vote to ensure the happiness of our lives and to keep the American hope alive. We must grasp that hope and turn it into our futures to become what we will—Doctors, Judges, Presidents.

We must set an example for the generations to come after us, but most of all, we must find value and beauty in each day that we have and make the most of it. There is an old Hindu saying—"When you were born you cried, and the world rejoiced. Live you life, so that when you die, you will rejoice and the world will cry." That is my commitment to America.

WHY NOT LET THE ELECTIONS BECOME A REFERENDUM ON HEALTH CARE?

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1994

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to submit into the RECORD an editorial published in the Christian Science Monitor recently that I believe sums up the question on many minds. "With such fundamental questions unanswered, why shouldn't lawmakers slow down and solicit an essential view—that of their constituents?"

[From the Christian Science Monitor]

SLOW IS BETTER

This week's hyperactivity in the Senate continues the impression that there is a health-care crisis to which lawmakers are valiantly seeking a solution.

But the assumptions of a "crisis" and a near-at-hand "solution" should be reassessed.

Clearly, reform is needed. Those seeking medical treatment should not fear that they will lose their life savings for lack of insurance. Universal access to health coverage is needed. Allowing insurers to deny policies to those with preexisting medical conditions is not an element of a just and compassionate society. Workers who change employers, an ever-more-frequent occurrence in our volatile workplace, should not lose coverage. And some means must be found to contain

health-care costs if they are not to crowd out all else and ruin the American economy.

But right now the public seems to view these problems less as a "crisis" than as a chronic problem needing a thoughtful solution. Ironically, the improving economy, for which President Clinton deserves his share of credit, means fewer Americans fear losing their jobs and hence losing coverage.

It thus becomes a political ploy when the Clinton administration creates an air of desperation surrounding health reform and seeks to enact legislation—seemingly any legislation—in the 84 days remaining until the November congressional elections.

Why not let the elections become a referendum on health care? The debate would then get the wide hearing it deserves; voters could send lawmakers back to Washington who represent their current feelings. Next spring, Congress could act unimpeded by the political constraints of an impending election.

The current frantic atmosphere is not conducive to careful reform. The House awaits the Senate. The Senate still seeks dollar figures from a badly overburdened Congressional Budget Office to plug into its bills. No single bill seems close to gaining a consensus. Lobbyists are making unprecedented efforts to bend bills to their interests. Will there be time to uncover and examine these? New bills seem to spring forth daily, while the plan offered by Senate majority leader George Mitchell changes like a chameleon.

Do Americans really want a new government-run health plan or, more simply, a reform of the private health-insurance industry? With such fundamental questions unanswered, why shouldn't lawmakers slow down and solicit an essential view—that of their constituents?

TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN LEGION POST NO. 96

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1994

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the officers of the Cicero Post of the American Legion. The post and auxiliary officers were installed in a ceremony on August 27, 1994. The installation was dedicated to the memory of Harold L. Oehlerking, a Silver Star recipient in World War II.

American Legion Post No. 96 has been dedicated in its service to the community for many years. The American Legion Auxiliary Creed states that members have the responsibility of teaching and speaking Americanism wherever and whenever possible. By bringing recognition to veterans and remembering past conflicts, Post 96 has fulfilled its duty of teaching American citizens to respect the history which has earned our precious freedom.

I ask my colleagues to join me as I salute Post 96 as they install their new officers. We are greatly indebted to them for their contribution to our community and the Nation.

Below is a list of each of the officers and chairmen of the post and auxiliary. I hope my colleagues will join me in saluting the Cicero American Legion Post and wishing them the best in the years to come.

POST OFFICERS 1993-94

Charles (Bud) Jannetto, Commander; John Coco, Sr. Vice Commander; Anthony P.

Schiavo, Chaplain; Robert W. Grebinez, Sgt.-at-Arms; David Caskey, Adjutant.

AUXILIARY UNIT OFFICERS 1994-95

Mary Wojtowicz, President; Carol Kubanda, Vice-President; Jan Martinka, Treasurer; Vicki Martinka, Historian; Vi Jember, Recording Secretary; Terre Martinka, Corresponding Secretary; Terre Martinka, Chaplain; Mary Ann Wolkotte, Sgt.-at-Arms; Veronica Vaughn, Ass't. Sgt.-at-Arms.

TRIBUTE TO LAURA RODRIGUEZ

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1994

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker and colleagues, today I rise to honor and remember a great friend and fighter, Laura Rodriguez, known to many in San Diego as the "Grandmother of the Barrio."

Laura was not the type of a woman to sit back and let the world go by; she took action to make her community better.

Laura was no stranger to adversity. An orphan at age 12 and a high school dropout at age 16, she never let circumstances stop her from achieving her dreams. She married, raised a family and became a catalyst in the founding of the Logan Heights Family Health Center and Chicano Park. She made a real difference in the lives of many in the Hispanic community in San Diego, and served as a role model for all of us who know that one citizen can make a difference.

Mrs. Rodriguez stopped at nothing to ensure that the voices and needs of the Hispanic community were heard in San Diego. In the 1970's, she sat in front of a bulldozer and led demonstrations when construction crews were taking over property that was supposed to be a park. It was her willingness to fight that helped make that site into what it is today—Chicano Park, a place for the community to showcase art and to celebrate their community.

Later, she worked to found the Logan Heights Family Health Center, which today has a pediatric clinic that was recently named after her in honor of her many accomplishments. She did this by organizing a group of citizens to take over a building that had been converted from community services to offices, restoring it to what eventually became a community health center that now serves nearly 100,000 people each year.

But her contributions were also known throughout the State of California and the entire Nation. In 1991, President Bush named her one of the "thousand points of light." In 1987, the California Legislature named her "Woman of the Year." But these awards paled in comparison to the overwhelming love and admiration of her friends, neighbors, and all who knew her.

My community has lost not only a great friend, but a faithful fighter in the ongoing struggle to improve the quality of life for ourselves and our children. It is now up to us to continue her work and her "never say quit" attitude. With resolve and community involvement, Laura showed us that a dream can become reality.

My thoughts and prayers go out to her family and friends. I also know that the rest of the community—many of whom looked to Laura for guidance and inspiration—share my grief at the loss of this amazing lady.

WILKES-BARRE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS CELEBRATES 50TH YEAR

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1994

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to mark the important occasion of the 50th anniversary of the League of Women Voters of the Wilkes-Barre area. This milestone will be celebrated at a commemorative dinner on September 22, 1994.

The 38 women who met in a local restaurant on January 15, 1944 to organize the league could have had no way of knowing that their efforts would be lauded 50 years later. Their purpose then was to help women take an intelligent interest in government and promote the importance of the vote. In their first year, these original members organized a registration and get-out-the-vote campaign using the theme, "Don't Squawk, Vote!"

The league is also instrumental in organizing and moderating political debates, thereby giving the public an opportunity to hear various candidates air their views. Back in 1944, in preparing to hear two opposing candidates' platforms, one league member's remarks were entered into the minutes—and they probably still ring true today—"If more than two candidates were to be heard at any single meeting of a business character, the meeting might well last far into the night. And as has been suggested, some of the candidates are abysmally dull and would undoubtedly mander on for hours." Even in 1944, these dedicated women had the foresight, and understood the importance of discussing only key issues and setting time limits.

In addition to publishing nonpartisan voters guides, a tradition that is still carried out today, voter booths were set up on Public Square before elections to hand out candidate biographies, position papers and lists of polling places. The study, debate, and advocacy of issues defined the league's mission from the start. In the 1940's, the issues included affordable housing, unemployment compensation, school board structure, postwar economic recovery, the environment, and the United Nations. In the 1950's, the league dealt with local government reform, school funding, and municipal consolidation. No matter what the issues of the day, the league has been a nonpartisan voice for citizens and a voice for change in the political process.

Under its early leadership, Mrs. Bayard Hand, Mrs. Richard Goff, Mrs. George Bell, Mrs. Norman Patton, and Mrs. Charles Shafer, the membership of the Wilkes-Barre Chapter grew to 364 by 1953.

In the 1970's the winds of change brought the admittance of men into the league's membership. Today, nearly 15 percent of the chapter's membership are male. They also target

our local youth as the next generation of league members.

Mr. Speaker, for 50 years the League of Women Voters has held true to its ideals of active citizen participation in an open political process. The early organizers of the Wilkes-Barre League set the standard of excellence in non-partisan participation which has become a tradition of the League of Women Voters. I join with the community in expressing my pride and appreciation for both the league's early pioneers who began the league's message, and for the members who carry on the message today.

FREEDOM AND LIBERTY FOLLOW FREE MARKETS AND CAPITALISM

HON. DANA ROHRBACHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1994

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, many people talk about the virtues of freedom, but few have the deep personal commitment to help bring it to others. One who does have that commitment is Robert Kriebel, founder and chairman of The Kriebel Institute of the Free Congress Foundation.

The Kriebel Institute began its work behind the Iron Curtain in 1988 and has worked tirelessly since that time to teach democratic principles and practices to literally thousands of national legislators, local government officials, political activists, and business leaders in well over a dozen former Communist countries.

In January 1992 the institute expanded its programs to include training sessions in free market capitalism and entrepreneurship. These seminars are taught by American businessmen through case histories of their own companies, ranging from Fortune 500 companies to those that have fewer than 10 employees. But who better to teach the virtues of the free market than Bob Kriebel himself, a successful former CEO and chairman of Loctite Corp., who has devoted so much of his life to public service.

Among Bob's current affiliations is the National Endowment for Democracy, on whose board he sits. A friend from NED has shared with me Bob's wrap-up talk for the business program held this summer in the former Soviet Union. In it, he offers observations on which countries have achieved prosperity in the past 50 years, and the policies that have helped bring that about. I commend to my colleagues this profound message of the impact of free markets on economic growth.

Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of our colleagues the speech Bob Kriebel gave to a group of aspiring businessmen in the former Soviet Union this past summer. We in the United States can learn from this exposition of free market ideals.

FREEDOM

The fundamental desire of most people is to be free. The Founding Fathers of the United States recognized very clearly that the enemy of freedom is the state. Their basic purpose in writing the Constitution was to limit the powers of government. Thomas Jefferson summed up the legitimate power of government: "Defend our shores, provide a

sound currency, maintain law and order." This is the sum of good government. All other activities by government, in his view, were an invasion of the freedom of the citizens. As he saw it, the only limit to freedom should be laws that prevent any citizen from infringing on the freedom of others.

Even this carefully drawn Constitution did not satisfy the legislatures of all the States. As colonies, they had been forced to obey oppressive dictates of an all-powerful British Government, and they were resolved never again to be dominated by Government, even their own. They insisted that a bill of rights be incorporated in the Constitution before they were willing to ratify it. The Bill of Rights protected, among others, the freedom of speech, religion and assembly. It established the rights to due process, trial by jury, pre-trial release, and prohibited unreasonable searches and seizures, and the taking of private property without just compensation. [As an aside, I should note that in his praiseworthy drive against organized crime, President Yeltsin repealed these rights of due process in his eagerness to destroy the Mafia—a laudable goal pursued by dangerous—and regrettable—methods.]

However, they did recognize that freedom for all required that the acts of individuals be sufficiently restricted to prevent all from interfering with the freedom of one's fellow citizens. Their religion, being based on the bible, provided powerful guidelines in the ten commandments.

They were only willing to empower the new government to enforce such a code of behavior as necessary to maintain civil harmony.

A result of this structure of government was that the economy was managed not by government, but by the free market. The market is a wondrous way of organizing an economy without the need for government to exercise any authority. Adam Smith's invisible hand provided all needed guidance. People trading freely with each other determined what producers would supply by their choice of what they were willing to buy. Competition among producers determined prices. People naturally chose to buy the products that they considered to represent the best value. Producers were thereby motivated to improve their products and to find more efficient ways of making them in order to take business from their competitors. The market thus provided a constantly widening range of products, in ever increasing abundance, at ever falling prices.

This has been the experience of all countries that enjoy a high degree of freedom, practically without exception. Perhaps the best measure of market success is growth in GNP per capita, expressed in figures that have been corrected to eliminate the effect of inflation.

The U.K. is perhaps the world's oldest democracy and has a particularly interesting industrial history. In the 19th century at the peak of England's power, a large part of the globe was printed in red, indicating British territory. England's manufactured goods could be found everywhere in the world, and England's prosperity at home was unparalleled. The British Navy and the British merchant fleet covered the world.

They used their colonies primarily as sources of raw materials, which they then took home to England and converted to manufactured goods, which they resold to the colonies at great profit.

It was during this period of rugged capitalism, with very little interference from the government, that British industrial power

became preeminent. During the 19th century, the British Government did everything in its power to maintain the leading position of British industry in the world markets. British steel, British machinery, British textiles were held in highest esteem and moved the markets all over the world.

At the turn of the century, however, socialism had begun to capture the British mind. Governments became involved in issues of equitable distribution of wealth, of workers' rights, of helping the unions to build their power. Work rules, such as mandatory tea breaks, shorter working hours and longer vacations, took their toll. Their control of their colonies weakened and the colonies broke away.

By World War II, Britain, in spite of its indomitable spirit was no match for the German military industrial complex, and Britain was pushed into the sea, to be restored only when America's industrial might was engaged in partnership. Today, Britain is one of the poorer countries in Europe, and it has shown zero growth in real GNP/capita over the last 5 years.

The Federal Republic of Germany is a much more recently founded democracy, dating back to the 1860's under Bismarck. Its government has always been more authoritarian even than that of the U.K. By 1914, however it was able to mount a war against allied armies drawn from most of the countries of Western Europe and, toward the close, from the U.S. as well. This war was truly a test of industrial might, quite as much as military prowess. Germany held its own against the rest of Europe, until the U.S. entered the war in 1918, which tipped the balance. After 20 years of recovery, Germany started round two of the war. Having driven British troops off the mainland, Germany raced through Western Europe and penetrated deeply into Russia. It was America's industrial might, particularly in building airplanes, that eventually defeated and reduced cities and economic power to rubble.

The economic miracle that recreated Germany as a prosperous world power began under the leadership of Adenauer and Erhardt, who essentially freed German industry from regulation and restored the free market. In a surprisingly short time of 25 or 30 years, Germany was able to reestablish itself as a world industrial power. Today its real GNP/capita is one third higher than that of the U.S. and is second only to Japan among the major nations.

Japan is an even more striking example. It, too, was devastated in World War II. It has no natural resources, but the virtues of its population—disciplined, hard working people with an incredible will to succeed, largely by their own efforts, and aided by a highly unusual willingness to save and invest in the future—regained their pre-war position in the rank of industrial nations by the mid-70's. Then, by a focus on quality and rapid turnover of capital, they became a leading exporter to the upscale markets of the world. "Made in Japan" became a symbol of higher quality. Today, Japan is the richest major country in terms of real GNP/capita, if you exclude the oil exporting countries of the Arabian Peninsula.

Only a few of these countries have experienced democracy for several generations and, therefore, consider democracy to be the normal form of Government. Germany and Japan, of course, had democracy and a free market imposed on them by the allied powers after their defeat in World War II.

The older democracies have lost their dynamism. The growth rates over the last 5

years are near zero for UK and a bare 1% for U.S. The newcomers have done much better, namely for Chile (6%), Singapore (7%), and PRC (7%).

Chile and Korea and Singapore established the free market under farsighted dictators who related their tight control of government in order to pursue prosperity and the resulting improvements in education and perspective favored a higher degree of self-government.

Chile has been ruled for some time by a highly dictatorial military man, General Pinochet. He recognized that the continuity of his leadership in that previously unstable country depended on achieving enough economic growth to give the people a sense of every increasing prosperity. He adopted a free market economic system. Chile's economy took off! It is now rich even by Western European standards, and the growth continues. In the last five years, its growth in real GNP/capita has been 6%—six times that of the United States—and is exceeded only by South Korea, Thailand, Taiwan, and China. The success of the free market brought democracy in its wake. In the last elections, Pinochet was defeated by a younger man, and the general quietly accepted the voice of the people and retired from public life.

Most of you probably know the success stories of the young tigers of Southeast Asia. Hong Kong and Singapore are now approaching the United States in real GNP/capita. Taiwan and South Korea are not far behind. In all these cases, economic success fostered democratic government.

China is particularly interesting. When the Soviet Union collapsed, the Communist government of China was, naturally, worried. Deng told the leaders not to panic, but to take two years to study what caused the collapse. This conclusion was that the CPSU had failed to provide for the material welfare of the people and, thereby, lost their support. The command economy had failed, Deng was resolved to avoid a similar outcome in China. Therefore, he authorized the construction of a market economy, and the bureaucracy started to dismantle government control with surprising enthusiasm. China's real GNP/capita grew 7.7% in 1991, 12.8% in 1992 and an estimated 13% in 1993. While China's nominal GNP/capita in 1992 was only \$2,000, the buying power of that sum in China was about twice that amount—or \$4,000—which ranks China in the middle income group of countries. If they can maintain that growth rate, China will be the largest economy in the world early in the 21st century.

With this rising prosperity you can already see the authority of the central government weakening, particularly in the coastal areas where the growth has been concentrated. The free market is the greatest liberator known to man!

So China is becoming rich. Well, you may ask, why not the CIS? My personal observation, from coming here every few months for the last six years, is that you are doing better than you admit. Where there were few cars, you now have traffic jams. Where before your stores were empty, now they are full of all the essential goods though you find the prices high in terms of your salaries. Where six years ago living space was crowded and of poor quality, now we see the development of individual private houses in the suburbs of the major cities. There is, indeed, substantial economic progress. This progress is much slower than in China, but you have been under communism for twice as long. Your older people have lost their motivation.

People in China have retained theirs. Of course, they had the advantage of a very large and very rich expatriate population who became leaders of the surrounding countries while maintaining their family ties to China. The rich and powerful expatriates served as an inspiring example to those they left behind in China, and when the economy was freed, they rushed to take advantage of this opportunity. As your young people, who have not been so subdued, take over control of their lives, your pace will quicken. Rising hopes emboldened by highlighted success will, in time, produce, the exuberance which is the fuel that drives modern China.

But to return to the question, "Why aren't Russia and the rest of the NIS keeping pace

with China?" Well, for one thing, your leaders are preoccupied with the reform of government rather than the improvement of the economy and the task of raising the standards of living. They still miss the point that the very essence of prosperity is minimum government and reliance on the free market to provide direction to the economy.

The countries that I've cited as examples of successful governments generally spend less than 25% of the GNP on government, leaving the rest to the private sector from whence comes the well-being of its citizens. The major drag on the economies of the NIS is the excessive fraction of the GNP used by government. In many countries in this group, the government takes more than half

of the GNR. This is more government that you can afford! It must be cut in half if the people of the NIS are to approach the well-being of the people in China. The governments of these countries have great difficulty in relinquishing the power of central control and giving free reign to the benign power of an impersonal market. Perhaps the process needs an employment agency for surplus government officials to find them appropriate posts in the private sector business.

I think you have reason to be optimistic. What's happening in China will happen here too! It just takes time.